PERSONAL

-Mr. R. H. Dans, jr., was to sail from San Francirco on the 10th alt. in the clipper Mastiff, for Hono

his whence he was to go to Manila. -The following story is told by The Syracuse Jour

leat at times in demandes on of the New York Central Railroad; but recently be desired to go east, and he thought it would be very convenient to be "bribed with a pusa" Expression his thoughts to a frience, he remorates that if he had not been as viobut toward the ro-d he supposed he might get the covered pass His friend assured him that if he would apply to Dean Richsons be would be accommodated, and after consideration be entirladed to make the attempt. He accordingly called on the Demo-

called to see if you can see mmodate me with a pass."

"Certainly, fir, certainly, fir; with the greatest pleasure, said Mr. Richmond, and he proceeded to fil out the pass.

"The Bittle card was handed to the editor, who, expressing in thanks, planned over it and saw that it only pessed him to Al'

bany, with no provision for his return.

"Mr. Richmond,' said the editor, very modestly, 'I see this only purse ne to Albany. I intend to return—"

"The h—I you do " said Richmond, seizing the pass. 'Intend to return, ch!' Can't have any pass from me, then!' And he-

the pass into pieces."

-One of the takers of the school census in Cincin nati, in his perambulations through the city recently went into a domicil, where he found a lady, who said she was one hundred and three years old. On being meked whether she had any children about the house she replied that she had but one boy, who was a work in the other room, and was eighty-one years o

Some of the students of Harvard College have formed a total abstinence temperance society. It was organized on the 3d inst.

-The Literary Association of Princeton, N. J., ha ffered Mr. James Gorden Bennett \$100 for a lecture. He refuses, saying that the time is worth \$5,000 to him, and that tecturing is the business of none but literary loafers.

-The Chicago Press and Tribune thinks that Mrs. Le Vert is probably the beautiful and accomplished Southern literary lady who is about to try her fortunes on the stage.

-A few days since, two men, one a champion of Bourbon whisky, and the other a patron of brandy, were discussing the respective ments of those liquors at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati. Finally, as a elincher, the Bourbon man cited a well known Lex ington "Colonel," who had drank pure Bourbon freely since he was fifteen years old, and who is now sixty, and hale and hearty at that. "What do I care for that ?" responded the brandy advocate triumphantly; "if he'd drank brandy he'd been eighty by this time !

-Col. Benton once said that Mr. Douglas's cost tai was too close to the ground for him ever to be Presi

-Baron Liebig says that the quantity of soap con sumed by a community is a good test of its civiliza tion. The principle holds true of individuals also.

-The Atton (III.) Courier learns that five slaves recestly escaped from Missouri and made their way across the Mississipi into Randolph County. On San day night, 18th inst., their pursuers overtook them about five miles from Chester, and fired on them as they attempted to escape. One of them fell mortally wounded, with about two hundred shot in his body, and died on Thursday morning following. Two of those who escaped were also wounded.

-In awarding the premium of three silver spoons to three babies born at one birth, who were exhibited at the recent National Fair in Chicago, President Tilghman delivered a speech concluding with the advice: "go thou and do likewise."

-The death of Mrs. M. B. Scott, on the 1st instant removed one of Cleveland's oldest and most esteemed pioneers. She was the daughter of the late Judge Wilhamson, and was born during the last war with Great Britain, 1813. Mrs. S. bad resided in Cleveland from her birth, had witnessed all the changes from a hamlet in the wilderness to the beautiful city of to-day, suffered the hardships and privations of the earliest settlers, adorned the humble log cabin, as well as the heme of opulence, and up to the time of her decease was the oldest native and constantly resident Clevelander.

-A writer, in a communication to The Rochester Democrat, denies the impossibility of a person with resolution, determination, and perseverance, breaking himself of opinm eating. He is now an old man of seventy, and for four years he has not used the drug in any shape, though before that he had been an epium eater for forty years. When he commenced at the rate of eighty grains per day, and it took him about two years to accomplish his purpose.

-The Hon. John C. Rives, editor and publisher of The Congressional Globe, was in Evansville, Ind., on Wednesday. He went in his plain and unobtrusive way, and spent the day in tracing the changes of twenty-five years, at which period he was a clerk in a bank at Shawneetown, and it was not till he was about to leave by the cars that his presence was discovered by his old acquaintances.

-Since 1847, it is said that over forty thousan coolies have been brought into Caba, one hundred and sixteen vessels being engaged in the trade. The vessels belong to eleven different nations, the greatest number being British-the next American; France and Spain have an equal number engaged in the nefarione traffic.

-A man in Eric County, Pennsylvania, lately shot his wife, injuring her somewhat, though not seriously. He then went to the woods and concealed himself for a while, and when he returned, it was with his throat cut partially and a slight stab in the abdomen. Notwithstanding his wounds, which were not serious, he

-Twenty-five years ago, a woman seduced by farmer in Albany, gave birth to a little girl. She afterward went to Columbia County and married a mechanic, while the farmer also wedded and prospered In course of time, the girl came to this city as a serwant, and a short time since, married a young mason here. The farmer coming to town with produce, was attracted by the girl's appearance, and led to a course of inquiry which resulted in establishing the fact that she was his lost daughter. His wife had never known of his criminal love, and he dared not reveal it to her For several months he wrapped the secret in his own breast, till at last paternal affection would no longer allow him to remain silent, and he made himself known to his daughter, told his wife all, who wisely forgave him, and consented to receive her as one of the family. The daughter is happy in the possession of a father love, and will be joint heir of his property.

-The friends of Dr. Moriarty, the immense physician to the Charitable Institutions of Boston, celebrate a "silver wedding" on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Doctor's marriage, on Monday. The Mayor and Common Council participated. The great Doctor weighs 106 pounds.

-John French, one of the oldest merchants of Bos ton, died on Sunday, aged 89. He had been an Al-

-On Wednesday morning there was found in one the coaches on the Richmond and Petersburg Rail road the large sum of \$40,000. The owner was found and the money handed over to him.

The New York Times in figuring up the cost of the latewar in Italy says, it amounts to two hundred and sixty million of dollars, or one-third the Mational Debt of England. Financial accuracy this! The yearly interest of the debt of England is nearly one hundred and fifty million of dolars; so the principal may be judged. That is about four thousand million of dollars.

We have received from the Messrs. Blant, supplement No. VIII. of the American Lloyd's Registry of American and Foreign vessels.

POLITICAL

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. CLINTON COUNTY .- Mr Bowen, nominated by the Republicans of Clinton County for the Assembly, declines, on account of the pressure of his private

GENESEE COUNTY .- Efbridge G. Moniton has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of this county.

JEFFERSON COUNTY .- Judge, Charles C. Wright. Surrogate, Mitton H. Merwin. District-Attorney, Bracley Witslow. Assembly, 1st District, William Taggart.

St. Lawrence Cousty.-Judge, Wm. C. Brown District-Attorney, Thomas V. Russell. Superintendent, Theodore Caldwell. Justices, Si'as Buldwin, O. D. Edgerton. Coroner, B. F. Sherman.

ONEIDA COUNTY .- Senstor, W. H. Ferry. Assembly, lat District. James McQuade.

LEWIS COUNTY .- County Judge, Henry E. Turner. District-Attorney, L. C. Kilhara. Member of Assembly, R. S. Hough.

-Mr. James McQuade of Utica, N. Y., has been nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly. Tae Americans and Republicans of Suffolk County have nominated Philander R. Jennings for Assembly in the Ist, and George F. Carman in the Hd District.

— The Philadelphia Bulleria of Tuesday says:

"James Buchana, the President of the United States, thi
day honors the State of Princeylvania with his presence. He was
to leave Washington this morning, and is probably by this time at Wheatand. But his Excellency comes and goes in such a mysterious manner, that Pennsylvania never has a chance to show him what she thinks of him. He visits her in a semi-clasdestine way, and with none of the pomp and formality of his tours in Southern States. He has never, since his election been in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, or Pittsburgh. Nay, we think he at Wheatland; for he contrives to get to be house without pas-ing through the important city of the county where he resides, and of which, since Martin Van Buren's time, the Democrate have boestingly spoken as "the only Democratic city," though it has long since lost that distinction. The Philadelphians want to know why Mr. Buchanan should so carefully avoid the metropolis of his native State—the city which gave him such a root ing vote in 1356 t Has be forgotten the services of the 33 22 ungrateful in Mr. Bucharen to thos neglect his old friends. haps, if he were to come here, there would be illuminations and salutes and general rejoicings. Perhaps?"

- The Amste (Miss.) Democrat glorifies the Hon. J. McRae: "He has firmly stood to his post, gnarded well the interests of his constituents, and protected every State in her inviolable rights. His political record is without a blemish. No dark specter haunts him in his canvass. With a calm, unprejudiced mind, possessing a clear, deep reason, an easy flowing lan gnage and splendid address, he has won laurele wherever the enemy has dared to show his head."

-The Democracy of Allen County, Ind., passed a sweeping resolution against Gov. Willard, himself a Democrat. He seems to have lost all his friends. -A London journal, discussing American politics.

has the following valuable information: "The Presidential nominations form the chief topic of conver-sation in America. There are three candidates in the field— Wire, Douglas, and Bolts. At the last accounts Bolts was a little

-The New-York correspondent of The N. O. Crescent thinks that the Hon. W. C. Rives of Va. has a charce of being nominated as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency, and of being elected.

-The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate on the first Monday in December next, on which day the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress will commence: Willard Salisbury of Delaware; James W. Grimes of Iows; Lazarus W. Powell of Kaptucky: Kinsley S Bingham of Michigan; John C Eyek of New-Jersey; Thomas Bragg of North Car-olina; Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island; A. O. P.

Nicholson of Tennessee; J. W. Hemphill of Texas. -Horsetair gloves are adver ised "to promote circulation." The recent begging circular of the Cagger clique shows that the Atlas and Argus needs a

Sta e Senator in Mississippi, declined in favor of his

antagonist in the following splendid terms:

"Treating that Col. Gordon will, on his election, endeavor to purge his party of the many political heresies which are attached to it, (!) and endeavor to arrest the disunton proclivities which it is easin embracing. (1) and if he has cocasionally 'flashed in the pportunity to ' pick his flint,' and try again."

-The Hop. I. T. Hatch of Buffalo has been appointed by the President to examine into the operations of the Reciprocity treaty upon the revenue and trade between Canada and the United States.

-Gov. Patterson of New-York reached Chicago from Kansas on Saturday last. He reports the prosbreaking himself of the habit he was using the opium | pects of the Republican cause as most cheering in

estly condemns the conduct of the New-York City Supervisors in the appointment of Registrars.

-The Town elections of Connecticut have just taken clace. A very large majority of the towns heard from have elected Republican Boards, and some of them show anexpected and gratifying gains upon the vote of last vear.

- The Mobile Trilune tays that the Southern com munity are beginning to be extremely weary of Senator Douglas. No wonder. The Mempris Acalanche says: Proughes. No women. I he mempits Acutante says:

"If the Died Scott decision is to be trampled in the dust, and
the sacred right of property, the protection of which is one of the
first duties of government, repudiated, for beaven's sake let the
infamous cutrage be committed in the name of black Republican-

The Hon. Eli Shorter, M. C. from Alabama, says: " Donglas is a great man in many select of the word; great short in oretory, in ambition, and in treason to the South and his talent, in oracory, in amostron, and intreases to the social and his old party, which has showered its honors upon him. But he will find that the finate Rights Democratic party is far greater than himself. He stands but a dadow of a chance for the nomination at Charleston. I would as soos expect t see that Convention inate Seward, Hale, or 61 d mis, as Dog ha. I would got

for one of them as soon as I would te for him." The Democracy of Nexubes Co., Ga., at a meeting last week, passed a resoluti n declaring that they will not support Judge Douglas for the Presidency, even if he is nominated by the Charleston Convention.

LETTER FROM THE HON. EDWARD BATES.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 13, 1859.

To Messra T. M. Ewing, T. T. Crittenden, Richard C. Vaughar Allred Jones, Wm. Spratt, Wm. S. Faeld, Thomas H. Allen and Wm. Feare, Wilg Coamittee, Lexington, Missouri:

Sins: Your kind letter inviting me to visit your city and address a meeting of the Whigs of Lafayette County, on the first Monday in October, arrived here during my absence on a visit to some friends porth of the Missouri, consequently my answer has been somewhat delayed.

I would be right glad to accept your invitation, if I could do so without a breach of duty; but I cannot. The Fall term of our various courts are just at hand, so that professional business will engage all my time for months to come. I realty wish I had an opportunity to speak to the good Whige of Lafsyette, in re-gard to the course which it becomes us, Whigs, to pur-sue, in the present muxed and cratical state of political affairs. The few who have withstood all temptations to abandon the pure doctrines and recounce the honored name of our once glorious parry, may surely now be trusted; for, professing the fruch of the Constitution, as understood and expounded by the fathers, they have approved their faith, in prosperity and adversity, through good report and through evil. They have not have fathered by the pass east violence of faces. through good report and through evil. They have not been frightened by the passi mate violence of fierce partisane, who threaten to run the country if not allowed to rule it. They have not been blinded to the true and lasting interest of the whole country, by the glare of false issues and transient projects, gotten up in a narrow sectional spirit, and urged in fratricidal rage; and they have not been seduced to desert their old, true position of patricit duty, by the tempization, industriously held out to them, to "divide the spods with the strong."

The Whig party, whether is success or defeat, has been always respected, even by its adversaries.

been always respected, even by its adversaries.

Why! Because it is naturally respectable. Conscious of its own honesty, in elligence, and patriotism, it respected itself, and thus enforced the respect of others.

hers. While the Democratic and Whig parties were the only two antagonistic powers, and held divided sway | is the greatest natural curiosity in the United States.

is the nation, there was this marked difference between their systems of discipline: A mong the Democrate, the thinking was done by a very few; all sensolation of principle, all programmes of action, and all special measures of importance, were determined by a few leaders in consent on or causes, and every private member, from a Sensor down to a simple vote, was required to obey implicitly. Discipline was strict and leaders in consent on or caucus, and every private member, from a Senator down to a simple vote, was required to oney implicitly. Discipline was strict, and rigidly enforced: and beace the wonderful unsolinity with which (until very lately) all the measures of that party have been sustained by its members, however opposite to each other in principle and policy. Among the Whigs, on the contrary, quite a different system prevailed. Their ducipline, like the party itself, was based apon the idea of the intelligence, as well as the honesty and particition of their members. Ducipline was comparatively lax, and there was allowed to every members a large latitude of private judgment and inflividual opinion upon all messential doctrines and all incidental questions. And heave the frequent difference of opinion among the most eminent members of the Whig party, in its best days, upon collateral questions. While this is evidence of the latelligence and freedom of the Whig party, it may also be the cause of its defeat; for despotism, at the head of a nation or party, has more energy than freedom, and can more easily accomplish its ends, when no one has the right to oppose or question its commands. But a party success, woo by tyrann zing over the indigments and consciences of men, is not the spaces we desire, became it is wrong in firefit, and is at once an example and fit instrument for imposing upon our country an arbitrary government.

instrument for imposing upon our country an arbitrary government.

But the question returns upon us, what ought the Whigs to do in the present crisis? What can they do! You inform me in your letter that the "the object of "this meeting is to call together and reorganize the "scattered fregments of a once glorious party, believing as you, that it is strong enough to effect some "good purposes in the coming electrons." Yes, sarely, you are right! It is strong enough to do much good, if the attempt be made, not in passion and violence, not in urging extreme opinions offensive to others, and uncless to our cause, but in a spirit of conditions and peace, and with the prudence and moderation which in asked the character of Whigs in the days of their glory. But it is not strong enough to not separately nasked the character of Whigs in the days of their glory. But it is not strong enough to act separately and alone. To accomplish any real good for the country and for the cause of truth and freedom, it must cooperate with the other elements of opposition to an Administration and a party which have divided the nation into acctional fractions, and have destroyed the peace and confidence of the country, and have cerdangered its integrity. Sook cooperation demands no accritice of Whig principles—not a fittle. On the conterty, it requires the exercise of the heat attributes of a genuine Whig—tae pariotism which would lead as willingly to saorfice our personal prejudices and preposessions (f we have any) for the public good—the courage which would enable us, when fully convinced of the right, to maintain it against all code—and the of the right, to maintain it against all odds—and the moderation and forbestance which (hving and letting live) freely tolerate minor differences of opinion among

hve) freely tolerate minor differences of opinion among brethree co-acting in the same cause.

This is all that is required for the accomplishment of the good you indicate; and just this much, I think, our consary requires of us. You are not the first to begin the good work. Already the Whigs in several other States—Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Keutucky, Tennessee, and perhaps Louisians and Texas, I might add, have begun their organization. In some of those States they call themselves Whigs, in others, the Opposition. No matter which name is used. The fact will speak for itself, and a united opposition will insure success.

fact will speak for itself, and a united opposition will insure success.

During this year I have had occasion to write so many letters in answer to calls like yours, that I am un willing to trouble you with any detailed statement of my views upon the various topics which your letter recessarily suggests. My letter to the New-York Whig Committee, last Spring, and my answer to the Committee of the Opposition Jubilee, lately held at Memphis, Tann., have been extensively published, and probably have fallen under your observation. To them I refer you as a true expression of my opinions, as far as they go.

Thanking you for the invitation, and still more heartily for the respectful courtesy of its terms, I remain, with all respect,
Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen.
EDW. BATES.

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION.

We have copies of The Rocky Gold Reporter, published at Jefferson, of the 10th and 17th ult., from which we copy: THE MINES

Are still being energetically worked and are paying much better than they have done at any time this season. Everything seems quiet in town; but a trip made through the guiches this week conviced us that the mners are nearly or quite all making wages, and many are tichly paid for their labor.

We visited the Patch Diggings this week, and find then being worked with energy. Mesers. Plunkett &

then being worked with energy. Mesers. Plunkett & Co. are making about \$6 a day to the hand, they have to take the cirt 1200 feet to wash.

Meisra Edwards & Co., in the Missouri Lode, average \$30 a day to the sinice; they have to haul their drr 1200 feet on hand sleds. Tar, Jennings & Co., on Nevada Gulch, average

\$5 a day to the man.
Our especial friends Erbart & Richards, alias Rash
& Posey, we are glad to say, are making about \$6 a
day each; and may it grow better, for two more indus-

us or better persons cannot be found.

W. Patterson & Co., Kassas Lode, took out on urdsy last, three hands, \$230; on Tuesday, from

six escks, \$80. We vi-ited the claim of Mesers. Kehler, Patton & We visited the claim of Meerrs. Renier, Pation of Fletcher on the Bates Lode. They are working with great energy, and are resping a handsome reward. They run two sluices most of the time, and average \$100 a day to the sluice. We dug a pan of dirt from their claim, from which we washed \$1.50, and it would doubtless have yielded a good deal more had we been skillful m wa hing. To Mr. Patton, the gentlemanly superintendent of the work, we are under many obligations for his kindness and attention.

The gulch in front of our office is paying good wages.

Messrs. Burgher, Meyers & Co. average \$3 a day to

Mesers. Milchel, Newman & Steele make \$7 a day visited Russell's Gulch and find the miners doing

better there than any guich in the mines. W. G. Russell & Co. took out of three sluices on Monday and Tuesday of this week, 40 ounces, \$170, at \$18 an In Lake Guich they are doing very well, the gold

the mines.

W. H. Oliver from Jackson Diggings called upon us

W. H. Oliver from Jackson Diggings called upon us W. H. Oliver from Jackson Diggings called upon us yesterday, and informed us that the miners generally were doing very well he also toke us that at the new dry diggings men were packing the dirt on their backs 150 yards, and making their cunce a day.

Messrs. Cotton & Co., on the Cotton lode on Prospect Hill, are making about \$12 a day to the hand. They have to wash in a small guich that only affords water to wash half the day.

Messrs. Kyle & Co. inform us that they have made \$10 per day to hand since June.

Messrs. Baker & Co. washed two pars of dirt or Saturday last: from one they got \$6, from the other \$6.50.

orday last; from one they got \$6, from the other \$6.50. Their claim is about 300 feet west of the Bates Lode.

Mr. Thos. B. Price informs us that on Saturday last three men on his claim, in dry diggings near Chicago Creek, took out 157 pernyweights.

Messrs. Burgher, Mesers & Co., whom we reported

Creek, took out 157 perryweights.

Messis. Burgher, Meyers & Co., whom we reported last week as making \$5 to the hand, are now making from \$8 to \$10. They took out a handsome nugget on Monday weighing 23 dwt.

First Burel is the Mountains.

A most desperate duel was fougat on the Colorado on the last of September, between Col. E. Warren of Indiana and George W. Harrison of Virginia. The difficulty grew out of the election of Harrison as Justice of the Peace over Warren. The parties met at a supper given to Harrison, when some unkind remarks passed, which caused Harrison to knock down the Colonel. They were separated, when all things went off quietly. The next morning a challenge passed, and Harrison accepted it and chose his weapons—bowie knives, each man to begin at a signal. They were, however, persuaded to lay aside the knives, and chose as a substitute Cold's havy revolvers, at fifteen passes, each party to fire three shots as rapidly as possible after the word "three" was given. At the word "one," the Colonel first three shots in rapid succession, one ball passing through the last of Harrison. At the word "three" Harrison fired two shots, one striking the collar bote and the other passing through the bat passed through the between the Colonel killing him instantive. Both striking the collar bone and the other passing through the breast of the Colonel, killing him instantly. Both parties are represented as men of great courses and respectability, and Harrison is said to be unequaled as a pistel shot. Thomas Mason and William Kean of Kentucky acted as seconds for Harrison, Henry Brown and Moses Fox of Nebraska Territory for Col. Warren.

and Moses Fox of Nebraska Territory for Col. Warrendond Fellows.

At a meeting, and the organization of a lodge at Mountain City, the following brothers were present:

Jas. R. White of Tranquil Lodge, Oquaka, Ill.; Canada Taylor of New-Harmony Lodge, New-Harmony, Ind.; Selemon Degan of Ottawa Lodge, Ottawa, Ill.;

Daniel Peters of Covenant Lodge, Summerville, O.; Charles A. Brasaler of Nebraska Lodge, Nebraska City, N. T.; David Strutters of Bridgeboro, N. J.; C. B. Farwell of amboy Lodge, Bridgeboro, N. J.; C. B. Farwell of amboy Lodge, Peters of Covenant L Bridgebore, N. J.; C. B. Farwell of amboy Lodge, Amboy, Ill.; John Kennedy of Covenant Lodge, Pe-kin, Ill.; A. C. Pray of Androscoggin Lodge, Lewiston Falls, Me.; and D. W. Herron of Leavenworth Lodge, Leavenworth, K. T.

Sale of the Natural Bridge of Virginia is located has recently changed hands for the sum of \$12,000. Next to the Falls of Ningara, the "Bridge"

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SINKING OF A SORTH RIVER STEAMER. The steamer Edwin, running to Haverstraw and Nyack, when opposite Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday evening, was discovered to be sinking. She had about fifty passengers on board, and a very heavy load of freight. As soon as the alarm was given the greatest consternation prevailed. The steamer rolled em side to side for about five minutes, and then began to go down. The pilot, finding that it was imessible to save her, tried to run her up to the dock, but this proved unsuccessful, and he had to give up

The steamers Dr. Kane and Hunt coming along, on eeing the vessel sinking, came up and put out their small boats, when all the passengers were safely taken off and some of the light freight. The steamer went own to the bottom of the river in about twenty minutes after her condition was first discovered. Nothing but the top of the smeke-pips remains above the surface of the water. It is thought by the hands em ployed on the vessel that she sprung a leak, but the passengers say that she was overloaded. The loss will amount to about \$50,000-said to be partly in-

The ship nearest in size to the Great Eastern was built about thirty years ago. She was called the Baren of Renfrew, was six hundred feet long, and was composed of large logs clamped together in the roughest manner. It was predicted that she would not steer, but she did, and crossed the Atlantic. She was nothing more than imported timber patched together to avoid the timber duty, and was broken up immediately on ber arrival. The Government did not approve of the arrangement, and prevented a repetition of the ex-

Lient. Robert C. Duvail has been arraigned for trial before a Naval General Court-Martial at the Brocklyn Navy Yard. The charges against him we hold over for the present. The officers of the Court are: President, Capt. Stringham: Judge Advocate, Charles Murray, Purser; members of the Court, Com-manders Foote, Ward, Taylor, Middleton, and Lieuts. Rogers and Renshaw.

The examination of the steam-corvette Brooklyn proves that there will be no need of putting that vessel in the Dry Dock. Several caulters have been put to work on board, in order to figish her as soon as possible. She will probably be ready for sea about the 25th of this mouth.

The late flag-ship of the African squadron, the corvette Cumberland, will be brought from Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard to Brooklyn, when next preparing for sea as a new armament for her is in process of completion at the latter place. She is to have 22 9 inch guns on the main deck, and two 10-inch pivot guns-a larger buttery than she ever carried before. The United States brig-of-war Perry, Capt. Tilgh-

man, was at Montevideo Aug. 16; all well. BOSTON VESSEL FIRED INTO BY A BRITISH STEAMER. Capt. Goodridge of bark Hazard, at the port of Boston from the Coast of Africa, makes the following

On the 8th of May, as we were running north, with studding sails on both sides, made a two-masted ateamer steering for us and showing English colors. We run up the American flag to the peak, and it blew out well. When about a mile off, and being forward of our starboard beam, she fired a gun. We kept on, and in about fitteen minutes she fired a shotted gun. The shot went over our deck between the fore and main mosts. Hove the bark to, and the steamer sent a boat alongside with two officers.

tween the fore and main maste. Hove the bark to, and the steamer sent a boat alongside with two officers, who asked the vessel's name, master, &c. Wedsclined permitting them to come on board, telling them they had exceeded their orders. Asked them how they came to fire into us as our flag was up. They replied: "Damn your flag, we want to see your papers." When about to leave they asked if we wanted them to enter any complaint in their log. We replied to be the Pluto, belonging to the Eeglish squadron on that coast." [Boston Evening Journal, Oct. 4.

The French ship Circe, laden with spars from Mobile for Cherbourg, France, went ashore on the Marquesas, 45 miles seat of Key West, on the 14th ult. Sae will be a total wreck, it is thought. Blood was observed about the cabin by the wreckers when they want on learning and as the Cardain was missing requirement. board, and as the Captain was missing suspicions of his having been murdered, were excited, and when our sig—the Huntress—was leaving Key West, the U. res Marshal was going down to examine into the

The crew say the Captain was left at Mobile sick with yellow fever, but several inconsistencies in their statements, in connection with their conduct, tend to

WRECK OF THE MARGARET A. JOHNSON. Her Majesty's lightnouse yacht J. J. Finlayson apt. Stewart, arrived at Nassan, N. P., on the 4th Capt. Stewart, arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 4th nt., having on board Capt. Ireland and crew, of the schooner Margaret A. Johnson, of and from New-York for Lavacca, which vessel struck on a sunken rock on for Lavacca, which vessel struck on a sunken rock on
the Sait Cay Bank, on the 26th August, and soon after
bilged. (Before reported seen aspore.) A portion of
the cargo was taken to Nassau, in a damaged state, by
the J. J. Finlayson. The remaining part would be
saved by the wireckers. The vassel is a total less.
Capt. Ireland states that himself and crew were on the
wreck about fifteen hours, and but for the arrival of
the J. J. Finlayson, and the timely assistance and kindness of her commander, Capt. W. A. Stewart, who on
seeing his signal of distress, immediately came to his
relief, he believes they would have remained in this
dangerous position for many days. The Margaret A. Joneson was 185 tuns register, built at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1856, and owned in this city by Messrs. John-

A SMALL VESSEL FOR A LONG VOYAGE.

The successful voyage recently to Bahia of the screw steamer Little Lucy, of about 30 tune, in spite of a strong opinion that she was somewhat too small a craft for a voyage across the Atlantic, has determined the Directors of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway to Directors of the Bains and San Francisco Kniway to dispatch another steamer of even smaller proportions. In compliance with this resolution, Mr. John Watson of Parliament street, London, the contractor for the above railway, has relected a small vessel from the ship-yards on the Clyde, which is pronounced by many experienced and practical men who have visited her to be a beautiful yacht model. The navigation of this versel has been intrusted to Capt. Breckon, under whose ahe direction, after a remarkably rapid passage, the Little Lucy was handed over in safety to the Company in Bahia. As in the case of her contrast, the Great Eastern, many were the prognostications of failure in that of the Little Lucy; happity, however, an able crew, under a skillful and energetic captain, have acce crew, uner a saint and steady hands are able to accomplish in a small but well-built craft even in the face of decidedly advene weather, and we trust that in face of decidedly adverse weather, and we trust that in the tavigation of the present vessel, the Helen Couran, these gloomy prophets, if any still exist, will be once more disappointed. As it is a favorable season for the voyage, we hope, in due time, to hear of the safe arrival of this second little vessel. In the mean time we will conclude by wishing the Helen Couran God-speed. The Helen Couran is an iron vessel, of only 18 tuns, and was built by Archibald Denny, at Dombarton, and sailed from Greenock on Wednesday for her destination.

[Glasgow Daily Mail.

A FEARFUL MISSILE. The Collossus, 80, screw steamsuip, lit fires in the steam basin at Portsmouth on Transday for the purpose of testing the efficiency of her furcace in the filling of hollow shot with molten iron. The Serpent target brig was selected as a mark on which to try the effect. only was second at a mark on which to try the effect of these fearful missiles fired from a gun on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent. The furnace worked in the most ratisfactory manner, supplying without any difficulty fully one tun of motion iron per hour. The effect of these globes of liquid metal striking a ship are supposed to be that they would break, and stattering the unoid metal on the wood-work of the ship, at once set posed to be that they would break, and stattering the inquid metal on the wood-work of the ship, at once set her on fire. The nature of the experiment on Thursday, however, precluded its being tried in this sense, and it was merely tried in reference to its effects, as compared with red-hot shot, as hitherto prepared for such purposes. The hollow iron globes were filled with the molten iron from the furnace on board the Collects alongside the north wall of the steam basin, and were then conveyed in an iron bucket to a boat. and were then conveyed in an iron bucket to a boat on the opposite side of the quay, which pulled ashore the Excellent, the average time from the metal being run off from the furnace well the missile left the mouth of the gun on its errand of destruction being six minores. To ascertain the effects of the practice it was, of course, necessary that the shot about deffect a long or course, necessary that the shot should enect a mag-ment in the object fired at; but this was found, from the rotten state of the Serpent and the short range—800 yards—to be a matter of too great difficulty. Tea shots were fired altogether, two of which barst, but the metal inside of them had tost too muon of its liquid-ity from the length of time it had been drawn from the furnace to produce the effects intended in its liquid state.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION. The tenth annual meeting of this body was begin sesterday at the First Saptist Charch, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The members of the body are from all denominations who are interested in the revision of the Scrip'ures. The Rev. Phoxas As

the revision of the Surip'ures. The Roy. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of New-York, presided. The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers of the Union for the coning year:

President—Rev. Bt. Arminae. Vice Presidents—Rev. C. W. Eston, D. D. Bev. R. C. Arminae.

Factor, D. D. Bev. Alex Campbell, D. D., Rev. R. C. C. Suppell, R. S. W. Lynd, D. D., Rev. J. W. Cramp. Rev. R. Sylard Rev. L. B. Farne, Rev. J. C. Oneton, Edder F. Francia, Prof. E. Admina. J. B. Colpate, F. H. Kelley, J. Bogg, John Bary, C. E. Goodwin, W. S. Clasp. Jin M. Shaw, and Fars Smith.

Mr. M. Win, D. Marphy, W. S. Hell, Thom. B. Sulliman, J. H. Townerd, Jon. B. Wells, and F. Remington.

Banader Jost Ther France—James W. Fish, W. H. Peoffette, C. C. Morten, O. S. Pumly, C. C. Pinchrey, Heram Hatching, J. W. Sarles, Leave F. Smith, S. E. Sillman.

After religious exercises, the President addressed

ings. J. W. Sarles, lease F. Smith, S. E. Skilman.

After religious exercises, the President addressed the meeting. There was nothing, he said, in the Scriptures which had not come from God's inspiration. Believing this they wanted the Scriptures pure, correct and undefaced by loose translatures or inadequate expression. With this end the Union had been formed, and its meetings were held from year to year.

Dr. Parmit, the Treasurer, then submitted his annual raport. It approach the recention of about \$40,000.

Dr. Parmir, the Treasurer, then submitted his annual report. It showed the reception of about \$40,000, of which over \$3,000 was for each sales of publications, and nearly \$37,000 from his members, directors, churches and associations. The amount had been disbursed in the following manner: For the English Sofpures, \$10,043.27; Spanish, \$310.26; German, \$2,257.46; Home and Foreign Missions by request of deners!, \$680.80; periodical publications and tracts, \$1,356.54; Karen Scripures, \$250; Italian, \$352.89; agents' salaries, \$4,054.96; expenses, \$919.88; officers and assistants, \$3,000.04; sundry expenses, about and assistants, \$0,700 04; sundry expenses, about \$0.00. The gross receipts exceed those of the previous year by about \$5,000. Mr. Wickers, the Corresponding Secretary, then read the sanual report, an abstract of which we have

The Rev. Mr. Evans of Stamford moved the adop-tion of the report. He paid an eloquent tribute to the Rev. A. Kirgman Nott, late pastor of the First Bap-tist Church, for his devotion to the Revision Cause. He alluded to the present prosperity of the movement, and the care with which the work was being prose-

The Rev. Dr. Cosast of Brooklyn, the distinguished

cuted.

The Rev. Dr. Conant of Brooklye, the distinguished Hebrew scholar, regretted his inability to fulfill the process to have ready for this Convention his version of St. Mathew, but was glad to say it was advancing toward completion. The reason was the difficulties of a philosophical nature which were incident to such an important work.

The Principlest then announced the different committees. The proposedings were closed with a benediction, and the meeting adjourned to 2 p. m.

At two oclock the body reassambled. After devotional exercises a conference was held, in which various members addressed the body. The speakers were: Rev. Dr. Challen of Pa., Rev. E. M. Backer of New-Jersey, Rev. Dr. Malson, Rev. L. C. Bates of New-Jersey, Rev. Dr. Malson, Rev. L. C. Bates of New-Jersey, Rev. Mr. Baidwin of Philadelphia, Rev. T. L. Breckinridge of Indona, forother of Vice-President Breckinridge, Rev. Mr. Rue of South Carolina, and Ener D. T. Colemons of Jordon, New-York.

The proceedings were then closed with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, and the meeting adjourned to to meet in the evening.

Everying Session.

to neet in the evening.

At six o'clock the Union met, and a Free Conference was held, in which the Rev. T. L. Breckinnings led.

The proceedings being resumed at 7 o'clock, discusses were delivered by the Rev. Prof. C. L. Loos of Conference of New York. Va , and the Rev. A. Cleghorn of New York. COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

This Board failed to hold a meeting yesterday after-noon for want of a quorum. The weekly statement shows that up to Oct. 5, 60 007 emigrants arrived in this city. To the same date in 1858, 62,567. Number of inmates in Ward's Island and Maxine Hospital 707, inmates in Ward's Island and Maxine Hospital 707, of inmates in wards is large and assume Prospital vol-being a decrease of nearly one-half as compared with last year and the year previous. Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1852, \$5,656 28. Aggregate receipts to Oct. 5, for communication of passengers, &c., \$134 422 21. Total, \$140,078 49. Disbussements and current expenses, 140,678 49. Disbusements and current expenses, 118,053 89. Balance of commutation fund, \$22,024 69. The following table shows the emigration for the

Total ...

Of these 5,226 arrived in sailing vessels, and 2,179 in steamers; 6,551 were bondable, and the remainder not liable to commutation. BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met at the County Jail yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the Chair. The report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary was

submitted, showing that during September 53 males and 75 females were admitted, 44 males and 43 females were circharged, and 141 males and 168 females remain. There were two deaths in the institution during the month, and one prisoner escaped. The sum of \$114.66 was received for services of female prisoners

imployed at sewing.

The Committee to whom the subject had been referred reported in favor of allowing Coroners \$1 extra for each case, out of which they will be required to pay their Deputies and all incidental expenses. The

that the expenses of the county were greatly increase by the boarding of persons who were not prisoners. There persons were children whose parents were ar-rested for some petty effects, and as they were unprovided for outsice, were allowed to come into Jail to their parents. It was suggested that provision should be made for such unfortunates at the Alms-House; but no action was taken.

no action was taken.

The Commistee on Accounts of Superintendents of
the Poor reported that the total amount of checks
drawn by the Superintendents of the County Treasurer during the year ending July, 1858, was \$192,079 77 1859, \$113,942 07, being a decrease of \$78,137 70. during the year enoing July, 1888, was \$182,079 77; in 1889, \$113,942 07, being a decrease of \$18,137 70. Deducting the amount expended for temporary relief, the report shows that the cost of supporting the inmates of the Alms House, &c., in 1888 was \$18,818 86. In 1859, \$98,131 03. The average number of inmates in 1888 was 1,495. In 1889, 1,685. The report was filed. A resolution was adopted ratsing the yearly salary of the Store keeper of the Alms House from \$700 to \$850; and the salary of the Assistant from \$500 to

Mr. STUDWELL moved that the Jail Committee b requested to report the number of prisoners whose fines have been remitted during the past three months, and by whom remitted. Carried, and the Committee

and by whom remitted. Carried, and the Committee authorised to send for persons and papers. A motion to request the Justices to send prisoners to the Pententiary instead of to the Jail, when not sent-enced over 30 days, was referred to the same Com-

mittee for report.

The Board soon after adjourned for two weeks.

THE CASES OF STEPHENS AND SHEP-HARD IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. THE VERDICT IN THE CASE OF STEPHENS

SUSTAINED, AND THE JUDGMENT AGAINST SHEPHARD REVERSED. The District-Attorney on Wednesday morning received a dispatch from Albany, stating that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the judgment of the General Term of this district in the case of James Stephens, convicted of the murder of his wife, Sophia Stephens; and reversed the judgment in the case of James Shephard, who was convicted of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed. It may be remembered that Stephens was convicted before Judge Roosevelt, and that on appeal to the General Term the verdict was sustained, and Stephens was re-sentenced to death. The Court of Appeals has held this judgment to be right, and hence there is no power but that of the Executive to save the prisoner

from his doom. Shephard was convicted of setting fire to his house. in which his wife perished. The General Term sustained the ruling of Judge Russell, before whom the prisoner was tried, but the Court of Appeals has reversed this judgment, and has given the prisoner another chance for his life.

CORRECTION .- The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is that which conveys the Sami-Monthly Mails between San Francisco and Panama; the Company with which they have hitherto connected on this side is the United States Mail Steamship Company. How far this distinction should modify our consure on the Pacific Company for selling in San Francisco some three hundred cabin passage tickets through to New-York, knowing that the steamship which was to take the passengers from Aspinwall had not berthe for half of teem, the public will Judge.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

VICTORY WITH THE ENGLISHMEN.

Yesterday morning the appearance of the weather

is dicated a Sammer's day, and by noon warm clothing beg in to be quite troublesome. Whether the sadden rise in the thermometer or the coel indifference of the majority of the visitors of the two previous days was the cause, we cannot say, but when time was called at noon, and the players resumed their places in the field, there were not over a thousand spectators present, and the number did not increase to any extent during the afternoon. At 12:10, H. Wright and Head took their stand at the wickets, Wisden and Caffre bewiling, and for some time defended their wickets well, Head making a score of five, marked by a face drive to the on far three off Wieden-toe best bit on the part of the Twenty-two-and H. Wright getting a similar score, his three being a good forward drive of Caffyn. S. Wright got a pretty cut for three, and then gave place to Comery, Sammy being boried by Wisden. Crossley had falled Hurry, and had obtoined a hit to leg for three and a single, when he gave a charce to Carpenter at point. Comery made game, in which a drive for three was conspicuous, when he placed his L b. w., thereby presenting a straight ball from Caffyn, taking his wicket Walker, Bage and Lillywhite did nothing for the score, and at 1:13 the last wicket fell for a total of 54 runs, Bage earrying his bat out. Lockyer caught Head out in beautiful style, and stumped Lillywhite in a manuer that none but Lockyer can, and thus ended this "Great Cricket Match" between the Eleven of England and the Twenty-two of the United States, selected by the St. George's Club. The fol-

Newhall, C Diver, h Jack Margan, c. Jackson, b. Parr.
Walter b. Jackson
Crombey, b. Patr.
Comery, hit wicket, b. Parr.
Bage, b. Jackson
Lilly watte, c. Carpenter, b.
Jackson
Backsy, run out.
Hadda, not out.
Bye, i: leg bye, l. Bye, 1: leg-byes, 3. .. Par b Gibb s.
Caffyn b Gibbes.
Lorsyer c tang b Hallis.
Dreet c Hallis b Gibbes.
Stephenson, b Halls. Syes, 10; leg bye, 1; widee 12 ANALYSIS C let Innings. S. Wright. 56
let Innings. Cereals y 6
let Innings. Comery 75
let Innings. Haitis ... 178
let Innings. Match ... 55
let Innings. Gabbes ... 57 ILLI 21.1

Unpires-Mears, Lillywhite and Vinten. Scorers-Mears, Baker and Ford. To day there will be a match between the English men, one-half of their own number being on each side, the remainder being Americans.

Some wise members of the Board of Councilme have been hauling the Street Commissioner over the coals for having inserted in the financial estimates d the year the sum of \$50,000 "for the purpose of se pairing the City Hall as it was before the fire. " turns out that Mr. Edward Gridley contracts to be this work for \$11,500; and hence comes the wrather the Courcilmen, who cal upon Capt. Smith to plain the difference between his estimate and the cu-tract price of the lowest bidder. The explanation is very simple, as reference to any newspaper file work have shown the wise man who attempted to get up the excitement; the Street Commissioner's estim was made on an order of the Common Council that whole third story should be added to the building is addition to a new cupols and other ornamentation. For this work \$50,000 would have been an economical price; but at the same time the Street Department entered a protest against the proposed defacement of the proposition by a third story; and subsequently the Common Council gave orders to have the building merely restored to its condition previous to the fire. a difference between t over which the City Fathers have grown wrathy.

THOSE OYSTERS .- The Norwalk Gazette learns from good authority that a quarter of a million buskels of oysters had been taken from the newly discovered oyster placer, up to Saturday night. A gentleman competent to judge, who has been upon the ground, gives it as his opinion that the entire bed cannot be exhausted in five years, and it is said to be a low setimate to put the average earnings of every man who has worked upon the grounds at \$20 per day.

FROM HAVANA .- By the arrival of the steamship Cahawbs, we have news from Havans to the 30th ult. It was reported at Havana that Captain-General Concha would be relieved from office about the 12th of November. This will be a great loss to the Island of Cuba. His successor is not yet known.

Three persons suspected of being annexationists have been condemned to "Presidio," and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor, by the Courts d he country, and the sentence has been approved by the Royal Audiereia The Tacon Theater has been engaged by Max

Maretzek, who will, with his tronpe, open the open season on the 1st of November, alternating with the dramatic cerps now in possession until the 1st of De cember, when Max Maretzek will have the sole con SUGAR market improved a shade; No. 12, 8 risk

firm; stock, 175 boxes, against 120,000 in 1858. 15 LASSES-Nothing doing. FREIGHTS more active, rates better. Exchasge-London, 16@161 prem.; North, 486

prem ; New-Orleans, 6 prem. U. S. Gold Coins, 6 a 61 prem. Mexican Dollars oest prem.

FAIR IN FREDONIA .- The Chantanque Fart and Mechanics' Union at Fredonia held a Fair in place last week, which, we are informed, was last attended. The display of grass and garden attended. The display of grass and garden fruits and vegetables, was especially fine. The sociation was started last Spring and now owns 20 acres of land on which is a fine grove, as a created track for equestrian shows, and such because of the context of the cont graded track for equestrian shows, and such but as are required for Fair purposes.

THE CORN CROP OF MINNESOTA.-A friend

us from Northfield, Minn., Sept. 26, that "Having had occasion to travel over a conportion of this (Rice) county and parts of the
counties of Goodbue and Dakota, I find, contraprevious impression, that there will be a large
of good, sould core. Some fields were out of
of frost when the first visitation of that cool
came upon us. And ch all the high lands the sblades are still green and unseared. I think
estimate that we shall have full two thirds are
crop, notwithstanding our late and early frosts. crop, notwithstanding our late and early frosts.

"The wheat crop this year is unrivalled, every field has had a large yield of the finest game."

So also of cats, potatoes, &c."